THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI.—NO. 35. WEEKLY EDITION. JULY 3, 1869.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

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THE STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Grow's Opening Speech—Thanks to the State Committee—Speeches of Hon. James L. Graham and Governor Geary—Debate on the Resolutions.

Although any complete digression from Philadelphia seemed the action of the State Convention, yet there were many reasons why it could not be done. We were instructed to report the proceedings of the Convention in full detail of its action, and to omit no portion of the speeches of any gentleman of prominence in the State. We were also instructed to publish the resolutions in full, and to give a synopsis of the debate upon them. We have endeavored to carry out these instructions, and have given a report of the proceedings which, we trust, will be satisfactory to the delegates who attended the Convention, and to the Republicans throughout the State. We have also given a graphic report. We supply this information, because, from the oil regions of Pennsylvania to the Delaware papers,

We omit a report of the speech of Hon. John Covode, because it was not reported in full. Mr. Covode, after a brief but very eloquent speech, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional district, to report the names of the persons who should constitute the State Committee for the ensuing year. The motion was adopted, and the following committee was announced:

Governor Geary, at the close of his remarks, introduced Hon. Thomas Williams, of Pike county, as the permanent chairman of the Convention.

Hon. W. H. Kemble and Mr. Grow both made the question in advance of the amendments to the constitution, and moved a committee of one from each Congressional district on amending the fifteenth amendment. It was unanimously agreed to.

The third resolution, referring to an honorable and permanent peace, and to the duty of all to aid the Government in the discharge of its debts, under consideration, Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Washington, offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the United States Senate in resisting the ill-considered and unwise attempt to force an abandonment of the national faith upon a basis which will only embarrass us more in the future than we are now embarrassed, and most earnestly do we appeal to the patriotism and good faith of the people of the country to sustain the Senate in the position it has taken, and to aid in the payment of the national debt in the manner provided by the laws under which it was contracted, and not only with the letter but with the spirit of the public faith.

Mr. Doolittle, of Washington, said: I am a stranger in this Convention, and have not been accustomed to speak in public for many years, but I feel that I cannot refrain from saying a few words in support of the resolution which has been offered. I am a Republican, and have been from the organization of the party, in the year 1856, to the present time. I have been a member of the Republican National Committee from the organization of the party, and have been a member of the Republican National Committee from the State of Wisconsin for the last eight years. I have been a delegate to every Republican National Convention that has been held since the organization of the party, and I have been a delegate to every Republican State Convention that has been held in the State of Wisconsin since the organization of the party. I have been a member of the Republican State Committee of Wisconsin for the last eight years, and I have been a member of the Republican State Committee of Wisconsin for the last eight years, and I have been a member of the Republican State Committee of Wisconsin for the last eight years, and

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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

SUNDAY AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

The liberal and practical discourse of Rev. Wm. H. Locke, of the Liberty Street (M. E.) Church, published this morning, will receive, we trust, a careful perusal from all who desire to satisfy themselves as to their duties and responsibilities on the Sunday question. Sunday is treated by Mr. Locke in its threefold capacity as a day exempt from the ordinary labors, a day for the cultivation of the social and affectionate amenities of life, and a day for public worship. If we were called upon to criticise the discourse, the chief fault we would indicate, is that it does not sufficiently comprehend the waste of great masses of people congregated in large cities, and that these waste in the nature of things must not be a portion of the community or the day of rest. Thus the street cars of Allegheny and, on a fair Sunday, possibly carry several thousand people, a good portion of whom are the cars in going to or coming from church. The running of these cars accommodates thousands, but it also robs a hundred or more of employees of their Sunday privileges and enjoyments. But not this sacrifice become necessary in the progress of our people, as much as in fact as the services of the ferrymen, who are wisely exempted from the provisions of our Sunday legislation?

But the part of the sermon to which we desire to direct special attention is the reference made to Sunday work by the compilers of the newspaper press. Mr. Locke, by the occupation of his earlier life, had ample opportunities of learning how detestable Sunday work is to many one connected with the press, and he must doubtless have knowledge of the imperious demand of the public—churchmen and non-churchmen, ministers and laymen—that the work shall go on. It is time that this subject should be understood by the public, and when we assert that the demand for the product of the editor's, reporter's and printer's Sunday labor, comes principally from the very respectable gentlemen who are often loudest in denunciation of Sabbath desecration, we state a truth that may astonish some, but will be denied by no one conversant with the facts. It is not alone, that the church-going merchant and broker must have the freshest market and financial reports, procurable on Sunday, in his Monday morning's paper, but the demand for Sunday labor comes from those high on the road to ecclesiastical preferment. The inconsiderate part of the Sunday work performed by the reporters, proof readers and compositors on the Commercial, is done in getting ready for the gross reports of sermons, anniversary meetings, missionary addresses, and church dedications held on Sunday. These reports are demanded by the religious public, and this same public, as we happen to know very well, is loud in its complaints about the quantity or quality of the Sunday work performed for their edification, fall below a somewhat exaggerated estimate of the importance of the subject. We do not object to making these reports, and have always been glad to honor the drafts on our labors and space, made on behalf of church dignitaries and interesting religious ceremonials, although we must state that in doing so we oblige only a fraction, and not the mass of our readers.

We do not see any remedy for Sunday work on newspapers, unless we set the world back a few centuries, or sink it into inaction from midnight on Saturday until Monday morning. Mr. Locke's suggestion of the issue of all the daily papers on Sunday morning, and the omission of Monday's issue, would not meet the case. There would be demands for reports of religious anniversaries on the sermons of noted orators—detailed market quotations would be called for—the latest local and telegraph news must be had to fortify the inevitable mass of American news mongering; and the upshot of the whole affair would be that a new brood of Monday papers would flock upon the town, and that in seeking to avoid Sunday work, we would not only lose one Sundays, but be forced to give up the lifelong day of rest now concluded to us. The tendency is towards seven papers a week, and we cannot expect that Pittsburgh will long escape a demand that has dictated terms to the newspaper proprietors of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The fact is, newspapers are a necessity. They enter so much and so minutely into the concerns of life—social, business, political and religious—that the newspaper proprietor who is dreaded or backward, will very soon go to the wall. We have been convinced of this ever since a learned Rabbi exhibited more chagrin at a synopsis of his discourse than he did sorrow at the announcement that it was only by Sunday labor we could give as much of his eloquence as we did. It will only be when the religious portion of the community cease their demands for the latest news on Monday morning that newspaper proprietors will even begin to entertain the idea of doing away with Sunday work. The fanatic period will arrive at about the time curiosity becomes obsolete and money getting runs out of fashion.

We express our thanks to Mr. Locke for his advance movement in favor of opening the Public Libraries on Sunday. This step, made in the interest of the large class of young men attracted to our city, who are without the safeguards of home or family ties. It is a far sighted philanthropy and an enlarged and hearty christianity, that dictated, and welcome the earnest preacher who recommends it in such words of wisdom will soon witness the adoption of his policy.

The Japanese are altogether the best invented and most entertaining emigrants that are now reaching our shores, from the other side of the Pacific. The mass of the Chinese emigration up to this time, has been composed of the lower orders of that plodding race, who are shipped to California by the cargo, and under the direction of companies of Chinese capitalists. These companies regard their charges as so much flesh, blood, bone and muscle, with a certain tangible and easily realized money value. There is not a small display of individual enterprise by the Chinese immigrants, while the Japanese are alive to all their opportunities, and grasp the main chance with the acuteness and skill of a Connecticut Yankee. This is shown by the fact that they are the first to take hold of tea culture and the production of silk in California. We have an account of the purchase of a ranch of twenty-four hundred acres by a party of Japanese, on which they propose to cultivate the tea plant, the silk worm and the vine, and certain bamboo excrescences which taste like a mixture of artichoke and asparagus. In addition they are embarking in the fish culture in a manner peculiar to themselves, the fish harvest being secured in large lime cemented tanks or small lakes. The Japanese silk worms feed on the oak, and produce a beautiful gray silk, while their tea nuts give a "China oil" which makes a clear, pure light. On this side of the continent we can all send a cordial welcome to the Japanese. In a few years, we have no doubt, the character of the Chinese emigration will change for the better, and instead of getting the refuse of "the children of the sun," the advantages of our unlimited resources on the Pacific coast will attract intelligence, enterprise and skilled labor, to say nothing of immense amounts of capital.

The threatened action come from what quarter it may—in regard to the suppression of all descriptions of Sunday labor, even those exceptional employments essential to the conduct of the most important branches of manufacturing, will promptly result in the adjustment of the principles of Sunday legislation to the wants and requirements of the last half of the nineteenth century instead of the early part of the eighteenth. If our glass, iron and steel works can be compelled to shute the little "puddle" work performed in them, necessary to keep all the fires in their furnaces from Saturday night to Monday morning, this our most important branches of manufacturing will be struck down, and our citizens compelled to seek other localities for the prosecution of their business. We have an idea that the Sunday laws are so comprehensive in their scope however, and believe that a full discussion of their principles, before our courts, will result in the decision that many employments now considered as Sunday and which are in reality of when the laws were framed, come within the exceptions of the law, and are necessary employments, from steel and glass are inclined to the necessities of life, with as strong reason as bread, meat, or milk. In the present development of business, and inter-communication between communities, newspapers have become a necessity, and the amount of Sunday work necessary to their production, a liberal and wise interpretation of the law, will include in the employments exempted from the provisions of the statute. We mainly rest at these general principles, and have no doubt measure will be promptly taken to have them definitely determined by the judicial power that constitutes our laws.

The rain storm has been general through out the West. In Illinois, parts of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and other parts of the West, the rise in the streams has been general and damaging to an unparalleled extent. While the effect on the crops will necessarily be bad, the accounts do not justify the belief that the disaster in this respect is as yet very extensive. Good weather, specially cooled, as however, necessary to dissipate the apprehensions generally felt throughout the grain growing regions.

A DOG named HORACE MANN was executed in Madison, Vermont, on the 25th instant, for the crime of murder. With the rope on his neck, he asserted his innocence, and called on those to witness that he said the truth. He may have been guilty, nevertheless. But if he was not, what retribution can society make, and by what name shall his hanging be called?

Purity of New York Politics.

The purity of New York politics is illustrated by the allegations of the New York *Times*, that, at the election last fall in that city, many of the Republican registers and inspectors of elections connived with the Copperhead ballot box stuffers to perpetrate the gigantic frauds by which the State was carried for Seymour and Hoffman. For a certain number of dollars these faithful guardians bargained with the Copperheads for permission to put in a given number of fraudulent votes. For instance, if a Republican register would agree to abstain from duty, in order that 500 spurious names should be entered on the registry, he received, for the consideration of $200. And, on the day of election, a Republican inspector would fail to attend to his place with a ballot-box stuffer, for a consideration, or would allow the Copperhead to receive votes and allow the Copperhead to fill his place with a ballot-box stuffer, for a like consideration. And the same single fact is cropping out in all the cases. The foul Wigwam has been a cuttle to the extent of about 40 hogs, which hogs became scattered over the grocie and suddenly and mysteriously disappeared.

It is stated that when Mr. Robeson was first named to aim to succeed Mr. Borie in the Navy Department, in order to know the New Jersey man better, the President suggested that the retiring and the incoming cabinet ministers to accompany the Presidential party to West Point, then on the tapis. It was done. On the way up and during the time they remained there Grant embraced every opportunity to become familiar with the character of the man who was to succeed him in the Navy Department. Mr. Robeson—who had an idea at the time of being offered a place in the Cabinet—felt considerably honored in the attentions he received from the President, and spoke his mind quite freely about him. Now that Robeson is in the Cabinet, Grant is said to have aged Robeson as a man does a horse he is about to purchase. But President Grant from that interview had made up his mind to appoint Robeson, and against the secretary of the Navy, as he proved he was about as good a man as an outsider.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives "an unbiased opinion" of a subject which has been a source of considerable gratification of late to the newspaper fraternity, to wit: the reduction of one-eighth to three-quarters of an inch thick in the stage of a cylinder. The inside, from the finer speed, is direct with caution, and the passengers being thrown against the hard sides, the end or top, they will complain. Should there be a caution to strike against, instead of the hard edges of wood, or metal ornamental carvings of woodwork or metal ornaments. The custom are placed in an iron box underneath the car, and the pipes run under the iron floor of the car.

The new penitentiary figure law of Wisconsin differs very little from its predecessor, enacted by the Legislature in 1867, except that either is left free, though it cannot be fixed where it exceeds ten years. The punishment is confined for "striped gig" dodges in the harmless guise of other, we leave to Yankee ingenuity to determine. Under the new law guns known for medical and chemical purposes are to be manufactured by the convicts, and supplied with branches at each county seat. There will be town agencies, under proper restrictions, where the people choose to have them.

Jackson Atkinson, of Rhode Island, Democratic gubernatorial candidate in that State, in a speech delivered to the Senate, defined his position subject to the Fourteen Articles, and maintains "that the President and the American people will hold to the position of the Democratic party, as the conditions of 1866. And, on the day of election, a Republican inspector would fail to attend to his place with a ballot-box stuffer, for a consideration, or would allow the Copperhead to receive votes and allow the Copperhead to fill his place with a ballot-box stuffer, for a like consideration. And the same single fact is cropping out in all the cases. The foul Wigwam has been a cuttle to the extent of about 40 hogs, which hogs became scattered over the grocie and suddenly and mysteriously disappeared.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mushrooms of gigantic size and extraordinary flavor, have been found growing by hundreds of thousands all around Cheyenne. A correspondent saw one that weighed one pound, was twenty-one inches in circumference, and seven in diameter. The stem was two inches thick and five inches long. When prepared for cooking, the meat was thirteen inches from one side to the other, and from one to two and a half inches thick. They are delicious in flavor and toothsome.

The California papers of June 7th, just received, contain the latest notices of passenger fares. The charges are as follows: From San Francisco to Promontory $80, to gold, from San Francisco to Omaha $105, to St. Louis or Chicago $125, to Cincinnati $130, to Niagara Falls $120, to New York $270, to Boston $280, all through rates payable in currency. Children under twelve years of age half price; under five years free. One hundred pounds of baggage is allowed free to each passenger.

The Central Pacific trains now only cost seven cents the mile, while horse coaches in the early west cost from fifteen to twenty cents per mile. The cheapening of charges, as a rule, tends to add to the number of passengers, and increase the profits of the road. Even at the present rates the Central Pacific pays handsomely.

Bismarck says that he always believes difficult commissions to men with spirited and ambitious wives.

The electoral party in Austria aroused the sarcasm of the Diet, which mutterings were contained in the enigma, the national morals would be improved. The opponents of the measure defeated by promising the following statistics, showing the proportion of legitimate and illegitimate births in Vienna under the old condition of things:

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1867	33,107	21,103
1868	33,218	21,103
1865	32,965	21,103
1866	33,107	21,103
1869	33,107	21,103

The remains of John Wilkes Booth were interred at Baltimore on Sunday last, at Green Mount Cemetery. They were conveyed from the vault of the undertaker by pall-bearers chosen from the theatrical profession who knew the deceased, at the especial request of the family. About fifty persons, including relations and friends of the family, were present at the burial, the larger portion being ladies. All the deceased members of the Booth family in America now lie side by side, including Junius Brutus and his father Richard, who died in 1852 at the age of seventy-six years.

The New York *Tribune* says: "Congress needs to forego a much greater number of letters than it receives from that part of the world. For the month of May it sent away 100,000 letters and received 200,000. For the month of June the numbers will probably be doubled. The increase of the interests of the foreigners settled in this country write home to their old friends of more than the latter write to them. That rule, however, is broken in a single instance. The Dublin *Nation* reports that 5,000 letters for Ireland brought over to them.

The Russian Czar seems very courteously disposed toward our people just now. In the first place, one of his naval squadrons, under the command of his brother, is to visit our ports, and to come into the Atlantic and visit the principal ports of our Eastern seaboard. In the next, mindful of what is due to a brother potentate, he has transmitted—perhaps the Admiral will bring it—a piece of artillery to Washington, which has been duly acknowledged. The gift which the Czar presented was a bronze gun, cast from cannon captured in the Crimea, and embossed with the names of those places where General Grant ordained his victories over the rebels in the late war.

Hon. Garrett Smith visited the Orphan Asylum recently, and was so much pleased on learning that no distinctions were made on account of color that he at once gave $1,000 to the Asylum.

Ignacio Cespedes, the present leader of the Cuban insurgents, was in 1857 attached in Middletown, Conn. He was at the time an ardent admirer of American institutions, and was deeply impressed with the liberal ideas and principles of the Constitution of the United States.

An analysis of the rolls of the British peerage shows that only three peerages of the thirteenth century survive. There are four peerages of the fourteenth century, twelve of the fifteenth, twelve of the sixteenth, thirty-four of the seventeenth, ninety-five of the eighteenth, and 220 of the nineteenth. The new peerages bestowed since the present Queen's accession to power in 1837 are 102 in number, and 23 were created by Liberal and 21 by Conservative governments.

It is estimated that there are at least 30,000 American families permanently established in Europe, who have gone there for the benefit of health or economy, and enjoying the protection of the American Government, without contributing one iota to the payment of our taxes, or bearing any burden of life in the country by their productive labor. Here is a field subject for Congressional legislation.

The profits of the Boston Peace Jubilee amounted to $30,000. To this are to be added the profits of the Gilmore testimonial, and then Mr. Gilmore will be able to pay off the remainder in regard to the widows and orphans. Mr. Gilmore has also received a house and lot in Boston, valued at $25,000, as a gift from the managers.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "It is as plain as the nose on a man's face that the Democratic party will hardly make into its next national campaign with organization established on the basis of 1868. Whatever opposition the Boston *Post* applies to our advocacy of *Commercial* regarding that nose is, there it!"

At an election in Boston, on Wednesday last, Lucie Stanson offered to vote. Being told that she could not, as she was not on the list, she replied that she had a right to vote, and appealed to the ordinary tribunals for redress. Judge Russell, to whom the case was referred, decided her ballot on the box, and seized out.

The Reuter Telegram Company, it is announced, has been awarded an indemnity of $25,000 for the time it has been crippled by the refusal of the government to use its wires in the interest of the telegraph lines.

Florida, it is asserted, contains over seven million acres of land lying along the road from the Indian River to Cape Sable, admirably suited for the cultivation of the sugar cane. Seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighteen acres appear on the list of those which have been sold in New York city. A. T. Stewart makes the largest return, 8,000 in Winona & Tampa Bay Railroad bonds, $100 each. Nothing is said as to the price paid for the land, but as the bonds are only one cent on the dollar, the amount is probably not a million. Almost every one of this lot of sixty-seven lots was denominated the poor, and in the main have been purchased by the rich. Reports made by newspaper men are those of the Sandwich Islands and France. The former realize $100,000, and the latter $60,000. The income of the late Mr. Lawrence was $25,000.

The experiment of cultivating tea is to be made in California by those experienced with the business, on a scale to fully test its practicability. Agents of a Japanese colony have purchased lands in the San Luis of El Dorado county, and the Japanese Government has kindly adapted for silk and tea culture. If they are not mistaken they think there are many thousands of acres of land in that State which can be devoted to the purposes mentioned, and the day may yet come when California will be as noted for its tea and silks as it has been for the gold.

A Bill will be introduced in the Ohio Legislature to tax all property in the State, including the property of railroad companies, at its cash value. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the bill will be opposed by the railroad companies, and will probably not pass.

The prosecution of the military spirit has caused the public debt of France from 1,500,000,000 francs in 1852 to 15,000,000,000 francs in 1869, besides a floating debt of 1,250,000,000 francs. The annual payments for interest have increased from 186,000,000 francs in 1852 to nearly 400,000,000 francs in 1867.

The Prohibition of Cotton Production.

Good fortune is no want of cotton—and only a better quality, but in large quantities to supply. The Manchester mill owners have petitioned the Government to send them without delay the production of cotton in India, fearing the short supply from America, and from fifty-one new fields other than American, and mostly Indian; but the working of the material was detrimental to the health of the people, which has caused a great decrease in the number of the cotton and, consequently, changed trade. The largest yield of cotton in India, under the impetus given by our civil war, was in 1865, when it reached 1,800,000 bales, but this was brought down in 1868 to 1,440,000 bales. Egypt produced in 1865, 600,000 bales, and in 1868 but 180,000. Both Egypt and India paid the penalty of too extensive deviation of their lands to cotton, by famines which carried off nearly a million of human beings. The cotton question—exclusively in India—mostly regulated as they are, food and not cotton must ever remain the most important question with the inhabitants of the country.

It is to the United States that England, France and Germany must look for their supply of cotton. In no portion of the globe are the requisitions for successful cotton culture combined as they are in the cotton States of the South. No other country can compete with us in the production of this staple, or in getting it to the European market. This fact is one of the reasons why the cotton manufacturers in the manufacturing districts of England will confirm—there is no help for them—until the American cotton States have again resumed their production of cotton, and this will be accomplished just as soon as the labor, capital and emergence of the cotton producers fall into the old channels of action—and these times will be they will be by advocates of Northern and foreign emigration eager to grasp the great opportunities of the occasion.

It is interesting to compare the present and possible production of cotton as the South when the cotton lands of that section shall be more equally distributed, and the large cotton producing regions of the North and Northwest are made to yield their harvest. In round numbers the American cotton crop of last year was 1,850,000 bales, or 462,000,000 of pounds, which is equivalent to 2,310,000 acres. According to the most reliable data, to produce this amount of cotton required 7,392,000 acres. The area of the States growing cotton, exclusive of Kentucky, Virginia and Missouri—in which cotton is not staple—and Texas, which is cultivated—is 429,360,000 acres. This area may be fairly taken as the possible cotton field of the future, setting off the portions of the cotton-growing States proper which cannot be employed for cotton production from against the Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia lands which may be so employed. The United States then have a capacity of cotton production of 185,760,000 bales, which, at existing prices in currency, would be worth $18,576,000,000—a sum which staggers the imagination. The crop of last year would at only one fifty-fifth part of this vast area, and brought only the same proportion of the cash receipts.

The United States is to remain the chief source of the world and the realization of these seemingly impossible figures depends upon the wisdom with which the cotton question is handled. The suppression of the cotton culture by famine, carrying off nearly a million of people in India, is a fearful example of the results of ignorance and folly. The cotton culture of the United States is to be made broader by emancipation, and the labor to be directed to the purposes mentioned, and the day may yet come when California will be as noted for its tea and silks as it has been for the gold.

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THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Its Legal Aspects.

What Constitutes Necessity for Sunday Work.

Exceptions from the Operations of the Act of 1794.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

The attitude which the Sunday question has been made to assume, renders necessary reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, in regard to what constitutes necessity for worldly employment on that day—both—in other words, what businesses are exempted from the operations of the statute of 1794.

The whole question was elaborately discussed in the newspapers, and argued before the Courts some few years since, when the carriage drivers (James Nesbit,) of Mr. John F. Logan of Allegheny, was arrested for driving the family to church on Sunday, October 3, 1858. The defendant was found guilty, Augustus Wenner, and the case was taken up to the Supreme Court.

THE DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE LOWRIE.

The following is the opinion of Chief Justice of the Court in this case, from which we make the following extracts. The fact regarding that the defendant had only driven his employer's family to church, the Chief Justice spoke: "In this case no fact of necessity appear is quoted below:

"No members of this Court has any doubt or hesitation in saying that it is not. No man, having a reasonable respect for the ordinary customs and usages of the country, could avoid the vanity of the undertaker by pall-bearers chosen from the theatrical profession who knew the deceased, at the especial request of the family. About fifty persons, including relations and friends of the family, were present at the burial, the larger portion being ladies. All the deceased members of the Booth family in America now lie side by side, including Junius Brutus and his father Richard, who died in 1852 at the age of seventy-six years.

The New York *Tribune* says: "Congress needs to forego a much greater number of letters than it receives from that part of the world. For the month of May it sent away 100,000 letters and received 200,000. For the month of June the numbers will probably be doubled. The increase of the interests of the foreigners settled in this country write home to their old friends of more than the latter write to them. That rule, however, is broken in a single instance. The Dublin *Nation* reports that 5,000 letters for Ireland brought over to them.

The Russian Czar seems very courteously disposed toward our people just now. In the first place, one of his naval squadrons, under the command of his brother, is to visit our ports, and to come into the Atlantic and visit the principal ports of our Eastern seabo

Weekly Commercial.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

New York in Summer. The Week of Dry Goods Ready-Made Clothing for Ladies. What to Come. The Song of the Shire. New Comfort Bearing Dresses Bristol Bronzes, &c., &c.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, June, 1869.

June is one of the pleasantest months in the year in New York city. But not so July; by last time the heat has penetrated the brick walls and stone pavements, it rises and wells up from around the corners, and in throws back upon you pitilessly from white marble fronts, whose owners are revelling in the cool and shade of some country house, while the humbler people of fashion and wealthier of the foreign mission from down town flock to people who must stay and keep their company.

Then comes the noisy, frightful month of July; the whole of all our national ones we have had in twenty months. Whichever it may have been, the gunpowder has been enough. Let us have peace.

Further, however, who can get out, stays in the city on the Fourth of July. On the third, if one can get away, he packs up, carriage, baggage, lunch, and cigars — or separate they fill, not to say jam, one another — and away he goes to the country house or any kind that can carry them away from the dreaded scene of heat and tumult, like the seventeen year locusts, they swarm over every village and any country seat, and the the inhabitants are driven away from them. The visitors are generally frankled by a few days' cousins, and not without reason. Who would imagine that the delicate appetite, which tells in infinity over the table d'hote and one egg at home, could consume for the time a dimension abroad! But so it is, and even then to a 6 o'clock dinner, which had been continued a la urbanism, because an institution perfectly disagreeable, with the single drawback that it is not reported till the next day.

The fact is, every inhabitant of a great city has dreams of the country picked up principally from the columns of weekly story papers, or agricultural or horticultural novels in which selling forms the main object and occupation of existence. The country, in the imagination of story writer, has enormous pantry filled with some middle ages, over-indebtedness, dishes of cream, pitchers of country milk, stacks of newspaper, and leaders of fresh eggs, and vegetables which figure at every meal, and when the New Yorker goes into the country he expects to find them all and fresh upon their tables, or only at common prices, and of the substantial quantities he makes at them correctness, cannot them in disgrace with lingering nobility, and possibly after all accommodate the reader that the country is a windy and a bare.

NEW YORK IN SUMMER.

In an artistic point of view New York like any other city, is at its best during the months of June and August. From mid-spring until mid-summer are doing the "spring" or the "moon" or the "rides" or the "hills," or possibly carrying out for a "spell" somewhere in the country. Fashionable people are not in town, and certainly French hotels are encamped for the season, and although not really empty are not nearly French hotels are encamped for the season, and although not really empty are not nearly so full as in winter.

Well, to some there, the is general, and some one's enjoyment, and to many a time of weariness and suffering. Those who are compelled to remain in town, or constantly go and return from business, are apt to find the heat and dust very disagreeable, and the long days of summer, with the sun pouring down upon the pavements, and the reflection from the windows, are very trying to the eyes. Those who have the means to go to the country, and who do not, are apt to find

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

TERMS:

Hon. John Covode has been appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and W. S. Gray, Esq., of the *Beaver Radical*, has been made Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC STATE POLITICS AS THEY LOOK NOW.

It will gratify the vanity of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to know that the party they are likely to pursue at their coming State Convention is a subject attracting a great deal of attention outside the State, and affecting the intermittent action of the shrewdest political managers of neighboring States. We have information, of a satisfactory character as to the truthfulness, that an attempt will be made at the Harrisburg Convention on the 15th or July, to frustrate the completion of the Presidential canvass of 1872, and manage that both in the interest of a particular candidate for the succession—not exactly to the Presidency, but to the precarious honor of a Democratic nomination for that high office. We deem it a duty, therefore, in the interest of a fair field and a square fight, to furnish to our political opponents that information, they will seek for in vain in the party recognized organs.

The proposition to nominate General Hancock for Governor is not a cotillion impulse, looking solely to results in this State, but has for its ultimate object the nomination of the General in 1872 for the Presidency, by a Conservative or Democratic movement. Of course the first step, by those deep in the intrigue, is to show that General Hancock possesses a fair share of political strength in his native State, and this is to be demonstrated, if possible, by his nomination and election as Governor of Pennsylvania next October. It is in this view of his candidacy that the subject has attracted attention, and current supporters of its policy as a wise political movement, outside of the State. Some of the live-wire New York managers are in it, and among its other promoters are prominent politicians in New Jersey, Washington City, Indiana and Connecticut. These gentlemen argue that if General Hancock, as a candidate in Pennsylvania, can make the first break in the list of great States that voted for General Grant, and in the administration of Governor shall pursue a policy of expediency and wisdom, bearing the grand object of the scheme constantly in view, nothing can prevent his nomination by the opposition as their candidate for the Presidency three years hence. Southern politicians consulted on the subject, assert Hancock to be the most available man in their section. It is also believed by the New Yorkers that he is the best man to finish up the "Young Eagle of the West." They have no hope of carrying Ohio this fall, for the Democracy, but they think they can win in Pennsylvania with Hancock—and argue that success in this State and defeat in Ohio, will accomplish two important results. The effectual "thrashing" of the "Eagle" and his schemes of a re-organization, and securing for Hancock a political prominence, based on the prestige of the first great success of the party since the abortions of 1867.

We confess there is a degree of plausibility in the movement that argues well for the political foresight of those engaged in it, but the whole scheme hinges on two important events to transpire in this State—first the nomination of General Hancock two weeks hence, and his election in October. As to his nomination, it will meet the deadly opposition of the supporters of General Case, but the Hancock managers expect to overcome this by a sudden rush and a hurrah in the Convention, and the liberal use of those influences potent in Conventions as well as Legislatures. They urge, too, what is probably correct, that General Case has no strength with the masses of his party, and the movement in his favor, as well as that to promote the nomination of Mr. Asa Packer, owes its origin entirely to the intriguing capacity of the personal friends of those gentlemen. It will be submitted to interested delegates at Harrisburg that there is very little interest felt in the party as to who shall be nominated, and that the personal availability of the candidate, and the Presidential aspects of the nomination should determine the question, and then will come the gauntlet on Hancock—his fighting for the Union and the "nigger" in the army, and struggles against them in New Orleans. The gamut of his achievements will be run through—all, except his connection with the execution of Mrs. Surratt. It is claimed by General Case that he has already enough of Hancock delegates instructed from the nomination, but we would hint to the Case men that he will find, in six hour of need, that these instructions have been discounted to a very large extent. Philadelphia will pour Hancock men into Harrisburg very much as she did into New York last July, and the political sought of the peaceful Quaker City have a mode of argumentation that is of the most convincing character.

It is sufficient to say that those deep in the movement at the East anticipate no trouble in getting Case and Packer out of the way. They will argue to the delegates that neither of these gentlemen have expectations beyond the Governorship—although General Case has been mildly suggested for Vice President—while the policy they recommend will give a national interest to the State canvass, and a Presidential candidate to Pennsylvania three years hence, just at the time when the next National Convention will assemble. But General Hancock, we are to suppose, is not advised from the Department of Dakotah, was a little coy. To give up his commission in the army for a Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, would hardly pay, and he has therefore demanded assurance as to the probabilities of his receiving the Presidential nomination. On this point he is now being labored with, by letter and personal intercession. There seems to be at this moment a strong probability he will be made to see affairs in the rosy light of our Eastern politicians, and will give his assent to the plans of the chief operators.

Then comes up the question of his election, but there will be plenty of time to discuss that after the nomination, when the Republican party will take their place in the game.

Of the facts here stated in regard to the political policy of the opposition, we have not the slightest doubt. It is a current topic of conversation at the East, in Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and since the intimation in the game of "brag" with which they beguile time at the Manhattan Club, as to a blow movement of General Case, and feeling a sympathy with him in his railroad orgiasings,—the natural consequence of the thirty bill he "effected" through the last Legislature—we suggest that his friends should let on the sly. The only chance we can see for him is to place all his instructed delegates under bonds—not railroad, of course—to carry out the letter and spirit of their instructions.

A GOOD IDEA.

We have waited to see what would be the best excuse offered for rejecting the resolution proposed in the Republican State Convention last week in favor of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform. Thus far the following by the Pittsburgh *Gazette* appears to be the only justification put forth for this remarkable proceeding:

> [illegible]

Now, even if the above were strictly correct, we ought to be satisfied; if others are, so far as we had any connection with the resolution we have every reason to be satisfied. But simply this: When Senator Barclay introduced reading the resolutions as agreed upon by the committee, several gentlemen were immediately apparent, not the least being the failure to bring forward a resolution responding to the demand of popular sentiment for a distinct avowal in favor of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform. Conceiving that nothing could be more wise than such a resolution, we rose up for the one in question and submitted it to a number of delegates, among others the Hon. M. S. Quay, of Beaver. That gentleman, recognizing its wisdom, consented to offer it, and at the proper moment did so. Perhaps the hand writing was not the very best. For that or some other reason, the Secretary hesitated in the reading of it, whereupon Senator Quay rose and read it to the Convention, and, however that gentleman's voice not being particularly commanding, or as to be understood by all the delegates. A call was made for another reading, and the resolution was again read by the Secretary (Mr. Monroe.) That the editor of the Commercial was called upon to read the resolution to the convention, or that he figured before that body as the author or in any other light, is wholly untrue. Even if this had been the case, we fail to perceive how the rejection of the resolution would be any the less unjustifiable. To refresh the public mind, we give the resolution as offered by Mr. Quay:

> Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, declare their opinion that the administration of the common affairs of the Commonwealth, and of public affairs, and, so far as in their power, the administration of the affairs of the country, should be conducted with the strictest economy and regard to the public interests.

We fail to perceive in the above resolution anything that should lead us to be ashamed of its authorship, or of having read it to the Convention, if such were the case. If others find in its rejection anything to illustrate themselves or the party on, as a wise step, we certainly are willing they should enjoy all the advantages such a result confers on them or the party. We tried to place the party in a safe position before the people—and we insist it is the minded men to determine how far we were wrong and how far the Convention was right, and how much strength its action is likely to confer on the party, in the opening canvass.

FREEDOM TO THE PACIFIC.

It is urged by Eastern ship owners that the consummation of the Pacific Railroad will have no effect upon the transportation of freights from China and India, or even California, to the Atlantic ports. The theory upon which the assertion is based is that the cost of transportation by railroad will be so much in excess of what it is by water, that only perishable freights, or those in which speedy delivery is an essential point, will be carried over the railroad, and that the staple products of China and California will flow by the usual channel of water delivery to the port to which they are consigned. The excessive freight and passenger charges on the Pacific road, and particularly on the Central Pacific of California, from Ogden to Sacramento, would seem to justify this belief on the part of the Eastern ship owners.

On the 16th of May last, Joshua S. Fiscus & Co., of Pittsburgh, made a shipment of whisky by railroad to their agents, Messrs. Hayden, Wood & Co., of San Francisco. They have been advised of the arrival of the consignment in San Francisco on the 28th of June, just five weeks after the date of shipment from Pittsburgh. This does not speak well for the facilities of the road as to time, but great speed in the transportation of freight cannot be expected until the Pacific road is thoroughly stocked, which is not yet the case. The worst feature in this shipment, and one that entirely shuts out competition from this section for any of the trade of the Salt Lake Valley, and points west of it, is the extraordinary rates of freight charged on the shipment of the whisky in question. It was no less than seventy-five dollars in gold per barrel from Pittsburgh to San Francisco. The expense of shipping whisky from here to San Francisco, *via* New York, is only six dollars a barrel. The expense of sending it from San Francisco to Elko, on the Pacific Road, the great depot for the trade of the White Pine region, is eight dollars a barrel, or say fourteen dollars a barrel from Pittsburgh to Elko. This is eight dollars a barrel less than if the whisky going over the Pacific Railroad west, had stopped at Elko. The expense of sending whisky from Pittsburgh to Salt Lake by railroad is twenty dollars, while by New York and San Francisco it is only sixteen dollars—making a difference of four dollars a barrel in favor of sending the liquid around the Horn, and *via* San Francisco to Salt Lake.

These are very strong facts, but they are facts nevertheless, and certainly sustain the view of the eastern ship owners that they have nothing to fear from the competition of the Pacific Railroad for the carrying trade between the east and west coasts of the United States. In fact, unless the charges are reduced, freights can be carried from the Mississippi river to San Francisco by way of New York and Cape Horn, cheaper than they can be transported over the Pacific Road. The Railroad managers seem disposed to act on the principle of the old fable about killing the fool that laps the golden egg. Instead of a liberal policy that would develope and promote trade, at the very outset of their enterprise they introduce a repressive and exorbitant system that will check enterprise and frustrate all efforts by Cincinnati, Chicago and other Western cities to secure commerce between the far West and the interior cities of the eastern half of the Continent. It is to were makes this extortion more palpable to reflect that these railroads have been constructed almost entirely by Government aid, or through the confidence that such support has given to capitalists in the service of the companies. We promise a way will be found when Congress meets next winter to cut down the charges of the two Pacific Railroad Companies to something approximating the figures established by trans-Rhine cost of the Mississippi.

Governor Hayes, of Ohio, in his speech accepting the nomination, at the Columbus Convention, on Wednesday, made a scathing and telling criticism of the acts of the late Democratic Legislature of Ohio. It placed the Republican party, so far as he could, on the platform of legislative economy and reform, and that the Convention indorsed his views of this important question is shown by the resolution adopted adopting the profligate expenditures by the Legislature. Governor Hayes in his remarks showed that under the provisions of the constitution of Ohio, which contemplate one legislative session in two years, the Democratic members held two sessions in the same year, and three sessions in their term of two years. They were in session two hundred and sixty days—longer than was ever before known in Ohio, and at an expense of $250,000.00—more than double that of their Republican predecessors. This model Democratic Legislature, we learn further, enacted between thirty and forty new offices, at a cost to the people for salaries, fees and expenses of at least $75,000 per annum. They added to the State liabilities for various purposes about $1,000,000, and to secure an increase of taxes levied for State purposes, they diminished the sum levied to pay the State debt, and increased the levy for other State purposes all to that amount. This, in brief, is a statement of the capacity of Democratic legislatures to plunder the people, wherever or whenever they get the opportunity. It is an argument that Republicans must take the work of retrenchment and reform into their own hands.

The French Cattle Company, without any great amount of noise or self-glorification is now engaged in laying a line of ocean telegraph between Brest and the United States. The Great Eastern, with the new cable on board, arrived on Monday last in the harbor of Brest, and immediately sailed in with the shore line and began paying out the wires on her way to this side of the Atlantic. The telegrams of this morning from Brest, announce that advices had been received from the Great Eastern up to Wednesday, when she was one hundred and ninety-four miles west of the French coast, and paying out the cable slowly, with pleasant weather. The cable will be landed on this side at the little island of Waterton, or Little Waterton, near the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the inner coast of Newfoundland, but a few score miles from the landing of the present Atlantic cable. From thence it will put to sea for [illegible] and come down past Sydney [illegible] and so to Duxbury, near Boston. It is expected that, by avoiding the mixed land and water route between Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, and the main land, which is continually getting out of order, and by transmitting the messages direct to a connecting point in Boston, the new cable will have some material advantages over the old. It will place us Atlantic cities under the [illegible] of France and the United States, free from all interference by England, which, in the event of war between England and France, or between England and the United States, would be of great advantage to France, and, perhaps, to us. Another great result to be expected from the success of the French enterprise will be a reduction in the rates of ocean telegraphing, so that it will become a real convenience to persons who have only a moderate business connection with Europe.

The rapidly increasing emigration from England to the United States is attracting the attention of the English press. Of course they do not like it. Remarking on the great increase during May, the London *Post* says: "Such an outflow of workingmen would be remarkable at any period of the year, but it becomes doubly so when it takes place at that season when employment is generally most plentiful and wages are at their highest rate. Nor is there any appearance of its decreasing, nor reason to believe that it is a sudden or fortuitous outburst. On the contrary, in all parts of the country, save in the agricultural districts, there seems to be a disposition to systematize emigration and to treat depletion as a recognized cure for the difficulties of the working classes." Meanwhile the emigrants will meet with a cordial welcome, and plenty of employment at remunerative wages, in the United States. Many people do not appreciate the value of this outflow of bone, muscle and brain to this country from the over-crowded nations of Europe, yet it is one of our greatest elements of national wealth and progress. Ponder on some of the figures just prepared by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. We have received at all the ports of this country, since January, 1868, 2,350,000 immigrants—people of our own Caucasian race—besides 60,000 Chinese. Of the former 840,000 are from Germany, 530,000 from Ireland, 605,000 from Great Britain, 190,000 from British America, 50,000 from Sweden and Norway, 40,000 from France, etc. This is enough of humanity to populate a State as large and as densely peopled as Pennsylvania; and it is a species of annexation that costs nothing, but increases our wealth as individuals and as a nation.

Now that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has been fully acquired by the Pennsylvania Central Company, the public are asking, what will be the next conquest of that great Company? Viewing the matter from a home stand point, we should naturally say the Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Some may suppose that the acquisition of the Fort Wayne by the Central transfers the Cleveland and Pittsburgh to the latter, but this by no means follows necessarily, as the terms of the arrangement between the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Fort Wayne have been so frequently violated that it amounts to not more than a rope of sand. Therefore in acquiring the Fort Wayne the Central can not be said to have acquired the Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Where that road is to go is yet to be decided. Looking to the fitness of things, we should say that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh ought to fall to the Connellsville combination, on which it would confer immense advantages—a link indispensable to its present plans and future operations, if the Connellsville is to keep up in the race which the great Roads are engaged in. But taking another view of it, we can see why the Cleveland and Pittsburgh will almost inevitably fall to the Central, if that great absorbent has not already made such a consummation certain.

In a few days the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad will be merged into the Pennsylvania Central, and practically cease to exist as a distinct organization in the railroad world. A history of the rise, growth and absorption—we had almost said fall—of this road would read like a romance. Vast fortunes have been made by the advance of the stock in the markets, not alone by the early holders, but by the more recent purchasers. The price agreed to be paid by the Central—twelve per cent. on the common stock and Government tax—is a great one, but perhaps not too great. Two years ago the Fort Wayne managers refused to make an arrangement with the Central at *eight per cent.* with out Government tax. This was rejected. A year later the offer at ten per cent. was renewed, and this too was rejected. A few months since, the offer at *twelve per cent.*, Government tax included, was made, when the Central, probably perceiving that it would have to pay *fifteen* in the end, closed in, and swallowed up the Fort Wayne, at an annual sum exceeding by nearly half a million the price at which it might have made the acquisition two years ago. Interesting as these particulars are, they are by no means the most as of the many interesting things that a history of the Fort Wayne would disclose.

The New York *Tribune* is not the least mealy-mouthed in its advice to the Republicans of New York, as to how they should act at the election this fall in the choice of members of the Legislature. "Stop the nomination," it says, "of all who have been selling their votes and your rights to clique of corruptionists; but, if you fail with any of them in the nomination, make a sure thing of it at the polls." Certainly such advice as this will justify the "reading out of the *Tribune*, and as we have more real one-cent dailies are absolutely necessary in Pennsylvania, we suggest that the *Tribune* transfer their position *sans* and still more precious policy to the Empire State, for the especial behoof of the *Tribune*. Nor is this all that the *Tribune* has to say on the subject. Listen:

> "Our judgment is fixed that the good of the party requires the defeat at every one of these nominations. Let the people see that they will not come to the State Convention and take their Senate along as to the method of nomination, and they will do it. Nothing demoralizes a party in any case so much as the conviction that its nominations are not intended, honest faithful to vote for the Democratic Legislature of Ohio. If a majority of the Republican party, so far as he could, on the platform of legislative economy and reform, and that the Convention indorsed his views of this important question is shown by the resolution adopted adopting the profligate expenditures by the Legislature. Governor Hayes in his remarks showed that under the provisions of the constitution of Ohio, which contemplate one legislative session in two years, the Democratic members held two sessions in the same year, and three sessions in their term of two years. They were in session two hundred and sixty days—longer than was ever before known in Ohio, and at an expense of $250,000.00—more than double that of their Republican predecessors. This model Democratic Legislature, we learn further, enacted between thirty and forty new offices, at a cost to the people for salaries, fees and expenses of at least $75,000 per annum. They added to the State liabilities for various purposes about $1,000,000, and to secure an increase of taxes levied for State purposes, they diminished the sum levied to pay the State debt, and increased the levy for other State purposes all to that amount. This, in brief, is a statement of the capacity of Democratic legislatures to plunder the people, wherever or whenever they get the opportunity. It is an argument that Republicans must take the work of retrenchment and reform into their own hands.

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The first of a fleet of thirty steam vessels, of large tonnage, built especially for the purpose of carrying coal from the port of Philadelphia to the ports of the Mediterranean, has left the land, has been finished, and will be ready in a few days to commence operations. The coal fields of Pennsylvania are almost inexhaustible, and the capabilities for the progress of the successful development of commerce cannot be readily estimated. The building of these vessels, five of which are of six hundred tons burden, and the remainder of one thousand tons, is a step in the right direction, and a reward in the commerce of the State, by this new line, the steamers of which are always certain of making their same miles per hour, and the time of sailing from port to port, will be known as to an instant, and not only making the trip in a short but in a given time, freights will be reduced and coal will be greatly in the Eastern market.

An attempt is in progress in England to obtain the passage of a bill providing for the opening of the British Museum and other like places of amusement on Sundays, and the other day a member of Parliament presented a petition praying for this boon, signed by 30,000 artisans of London. He was answered by a shout of laughter, and the petition was thrown under the table. The Sunday question is still [illegible] in this country.

The resignation of Secretary Rawlins, of the Navy department, will surprise no one. It has been evident since his appointment that he was not the man for so important an office, as a member of the President's Cabinet. He is a patriotic and worthy citizen, respected in private life for the purity and integrity of his character, but altogether unused to the labor and responsibility of high official position. His successor, George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, was at one time Attorney General of that State, and this fact implies a high professional standing, but further we are unacquainted with his history. The resignation of Mr. Rawlins may be taken as confirmatory of the sentiment avowed by the President in his inaugural as to dispensing with the services of his own appointees as unfitting as many as found in office, should the interests of the public service be promoted thereby. We are a little curious as to whether Admiral Porter will remain the same connection with the Navy Department under the new Secretary as he did under Secretary Borie's administration.

The prominence of the Government in shocking filibustering expeditions in